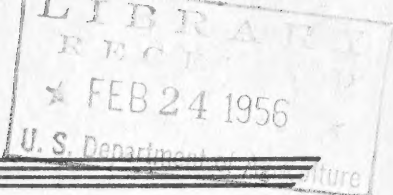


62,59



1956

SEED CATALOG

**ROSWELL
SEED
COMPANY**

115-117 South Main

MA 2-7701

P. O. Box 725

Roswell, N. M.

Established 1900

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EQUIPMENT AND EXPERIENCE

Four different machines are in operation to process
and treat our seeds.

There are over 128 accumulated years of experience
back of the

ROSWELL SEED COMPANY

This equipment and experience is also available for custom processing.

The ROSWELL SEED COMPANY warrants that seeds or bulbs sold are as described on the container within recognized tolerance. No other or further warranty, expressed or implied, can be given with seeds. Our liability in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

Vegetable Seeds in Bulk

ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington—Grown extensively for its rapid growing, large, deep green sprouts of splendid quality. Tender when large, resistant to rust.

Paradise—The thick stem sort. Possibly the heaviest producer and the fastest grower.

BEANS—Bush Varieties

Improved Burpee Stringless Green Pod (53 days)—Green pod about 6 inches long, nearly round, slightly curved and fiberless. For quality this is the outstanding string bean in the Pecos Valley. Plants are bushy and productive. Raised in the home or market garden for canning and freezing.

Tendergreen (54 days)—Favored by some and is a general purpose bean of good quality. Pods are light green, meaty and stringless, also round and straight. Plants are erect and productive. Used extensively by truckers and canners.

Giant Stringless Green Pod (53 days)—Green pods, stringless and brittle with marked indentations between the beans. Preferred by some for late planting. A good producer, shipper and canner.

Improved Pencil Pod Black Wax (55 days)—Pods are yellow, round, about 7 inches long and stringless. The leading yellow podded string bean of our locality. Plants are vigorous and productive.

Improved Golden Wax (51 days)—Thick, flattened pods are straight, creamy yellow, excellent flavor but fibrous. These small plants are very vigorous.

BEANS—Running Varieties

Kentucky Wonder (65 days)—Also known as Texas Prolific or Old Homestead. The fine flavor of this bean makes it the favorite of the pole varieties. The green pods are about 9 inches long, grow in clusters, are curved and indented, meaty and brittle, but do have strings. A hardy climber that is productive until late in the season. Will produce under some conditions of the Pecos Valley where others will not live.

McCaslan (65 days)—Similar to Kentucky Wonder except the seeds are white. Pods 8 inches long, flat and medium green. A good bean for the market, can be used as snap or dry beans.

LIMA BEANS

Burpee's Improved (75 days)—Pods grow in clusters averaging 4 seeds each. Recommended for freezing. Plants are very productive, large, erect and of the bush type.

Henderson's Bush (66 days)—This is the baby lima of the bush type which is often grown for a dry bean. Flat pods contain 3 to 4 flat beans. Excellent quality and good canner. Plants are about 18 inches tall, early and dark green.

Fordhook Bush Lima (75 days)—The large potato lima type. 4 inch pods are broad and contain 3 to 4 thick beans of highest quality. Large erect plants produce very heavy in the Pecos Valley. Grown in the market garden for shipping, highly recommended for freezing.

LIMA BEANS (Continued)

Jackson Wonder (65 days)—A pinto or calico bean of the Henderson Bush or baby lima bean. Strongly flavored beans, are used for snaps or dry shelled. Plants are small and spreading. Very productive and drought resistant, well adapted to the Pecos Valley.

King of the Garden (88 days)—The most popular large pole lima. A vigorous climber and heavy producer. Broad, straight pods contain 4 to 6 large oval shaped white beans.

Sieva (77 days)—The small lima of the climbers, known in the South as Carolina Small White or Butter Bean. Heavy yielder that bears over a long season.

Florida Butter Speckled (88 days)—A climber, small bean, commonly grown in the South. Adapts itself to adverse seasonal conditions very readily. Used either in the green shelled or dry stage. Pods grow in clusters, usually three beans to a pod.

Giant Butter Speckled (85 to 90 days)—Large, flat speckled seeds. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and an inch wide. Vigorous climber, vines become 10 feet long.

BEETS

Will stand light frost. Begin planting late in March, continue planting for succession until early September using six pounds seed per acre.

Detroit Dark Red (50-60 days)—Our leader for early or late planting in the home or market garden. Good shipper or canner. Dark color, does not show zones. Globe shaped with small collar and tap root. Top is short, beets are uniform and smooth.

Detroit Dark Red Perfected (50-60 days)—Similar to the above, but with darker red flesh and taller top. One of the best for canning.

Eclipse (65 days)—Medium sized, flattened globe-shaped roots. Bright red flesh with whitish zones.

Early Blood Turnip (50-55 days)—The old standard that is well adapted to the Pecos Valley. Slightly flattened roots, flesh purplish-red with zones of lighter shades.

Early Wonder Improved (58 days)—Very desirable for home or market. Flattened globe, purplish-red, roots with small collar and tap root. Tops medium dark green.

STOCK BEETS (Mangel Wurzel)

Mammoth Long Red (110 days)—One of the heaviest yielders that grows about half out of the ground. Light red, extremely large, long, slightly tapered roots. White flesh with rose tinge. Easy to harvest. Adapted to alkaline soils.

Golden Tankard (102 days)—Nearly cylindrical, growing partly above ground. Skin deep orange-yellow, flesh yellow with white zones. Productive and sweet.

Giant Half Sugar Rose (90 days)—White flesh, high in sugar content. Valuable for feeding. Heavy yielding; long oval white roots, rose colored at shoulder.

SWISS CHARD or SPINACH BEET

A member of the beet family which is grown for the top only. Green part of leaf used like other greens, stems used in salads.

Fordhook Giant (60 days)—Leaves are dark green, broad and upright, savoyed with broad white midrib. Our outstanding variety.

CABBAGE

For early, sow seed in hot beds in December or January, reset in open in February or March. For late planting sow seed in open beds and transplant. One ounce of seed produces about 2000 plants. Ten to fifteen thousand plants per acre.

Golden Acre (62-64 days)—Our leading early variety. Medium size, hard, uniform heads. Plants small, heads round, stems short, small outer leaves allow close planting. Stands a long time without bursting. Favored by truckers for early market.

Copenhagen Market (68-70 days)—An old dependable in the Pecos Valley for early market and shipping. Round heads, solid and of superior quality. Short stem.

Marion Market (78 days)—Resistant to yellows, developed from Copenhagen Market but later maturing and slightly larger. Heads are about 7 inches in diameter, round firm and of good quality. Will produce on yellows infested soil where non-resistant strains fail.

Early Jersey Wakefield (62-64 days)—Cone shaped extra early, compact heads are five inches thick and seven inches long weighing 2½ lbs. Leaf is dark green, stem is short.

Evergreen Hollander (90-100 days)—One of the most popular main crops in the mountain districts. A solid medium size head from 5 to 7 lbs. Outer leaves retain green color well and protect for long distance shipping. Heavy yielder.

Ferry's Hollander (105 days)—One of the best late varieties for high altitude. Solid spherical heads, 6½ to 7 inches in diameter will weigh 6 to 7 lbs. Medium small, short stemmed, hardy plant. Excellent quality. Keeps well in storage until late spring.

Danish Ballhead (100 days)—Solid, large, flattened globe shaped head that keeps well in storage. Short stem and medium sized plant. Does extra well in the mountain section.

Danish Roundhead (90-100 days)—Similar to Danish Ballhead but with shorter stem and slightly larger head. This is also a good cabbage for the mountains.

Red Rock (100 days)—Forms a round, dark red, solid head about 8 inches in diameter. The quality is excellent and it keeps well in storage.

Late Flat Dutch (110 days)—A large, flattened and very firm head on a medium stem. Excellent for kraut.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Plant in fall for best results, does fine on muck land. Spring plantings bolt to seed. Does not transplant well. Heads can be stored for about two months.

Chihili (70 days)—Outside leaves dark green, inside creamy white of fine quality. Crisp, tender, sweet heads are 18-20 inches tall and 3½ to 4 inches thick.

CAULIFLOWER

One ounce produces 3000 plants, 6 to 8 ounces per acre. The cultivation is similar to that of cabbage. Leaves must be gathered and tied about the head to protect from the sun to facilitate bleaching.

Early Danish Snowball (30 to 35 days from seed to plant, 60 days from setting of plant to maturity)—An all purpose variety for both home and market garden. Has long been our leading variety.

CARROTS

May be planted as early as February and as late as August 15th, difficult to obtain a stand in mid-summer. Do not allow water to cover seed beds in tight soil. Excellent yields and quality produced in the Southwest. Plant 2 to 3 lbs. seed per acre.

Chantenay (73 days)—A splendid all purpose heavy yielder. 5½ to 6 inches long, 2¼ inches thick at the top. Stump rooted; flesh deep orange.

Chantenay Long Type (72 days)—A dependable producer of the long coreless type. Developed for soils that have high moisture table. Good shipper, bunch or bulk.

Imperator (77 days)—Long cylindrical and well stump rooted which makes it a popular bunching variety. Deep orange, excellent quality, measures 8x2 inches.

Chantenay Red Cored (72 days)—Improved over Chantenay in color, texture and flesh. Deep reddish-orange; about 6 inches long, 2½ inches at the shoulder. Stump rooted.

Nantes Half Long, Scarlet (68 days)—Desirable for home garden and early market, 6-7 inches long, 1¼ inches thick. Small top, bright orange flesh of high quality.

Danver's Half Long (75 days)—Still a favorite with many. 6 inches long, 2 inches thick at the shoulder. Orange roots, blunt tip and broad shoulder.

Oxheart or Guerande (72 days)—Roots are heart shaped and scarlet-orange. Desirable for field culture and heavy soil. Good keeper, often used for stock feed.

CELERY

The Roswell District has long been noted for a superior quality of celery, especially in flavor. The production should not be undertaken on a large scale by someone who is not experienced. Seed should be sown in April and plants reset in July. Must be bleached with boards, paper or earth. One ounce of seed will produce 10,000 plants.

White Plume (115 days)—A first early, solid and crisp. Foliage green tinted white but both foliage and stalks will blanch readily to snowy white. Medium sized.

Utah (125 days)—Quality placed it among leaders of the green type of main crop. Stocky plants are full hearted and compact. Full rounded, solid, thick stems.

Easy Blanching (125 days)—A very good green variety, second early. Vigorous and compact, blanches easily. White, thick, nutty-flavored stalks will keep well.

Golden Plume or Wonderful (115-120 days)—Blanches readily to a golden yellow. Crisp with excellent flavor. Heavy producer, about 24-26 inches tall.

CUCUMBERS

Do not plant until warm weather. Plant again in July for late pickles. Plant in hills 4 feet each way, one ounce of seed to 50 hills.

Straight-8 (66 days)—Straight about 8 inches long and 2 inches thick. Deep green rounded at ends. A favorite with commercial growers, it is uniform and attractive.

Improved Long Green (70 days)—10-12 inches long, about 3 inches thick. Preferred in the home garden, since it is for general table use. Prolific, a good seller.

Chicago Pickling (60 days)—One of the best for pickling. Medium green, 6½ inches long, 2¼ inches thick. Very prolific, warted and ribbed at pickling sizes.

COLLARDS

A member of the cabbage family, but non-heading, used for greens. Cultivated the same as cabbage.

True Georgia (75 days)—The most popular variety. Vigorous plants withstand heat and adverse soil conditions. Plants 2-3 feet tall, form loose clusters of tender leaves.

SWEET CORN

Golden Cross Bantam (88-89 days)—Our leading hybrid. Developed by Purdue University. Well proven in the Pecos Valley after fourteen years of use. Adapted to varied conditions and resistant to disease. Sturdy straight stalks are 6 feet tall. Uniform ears, 8 inches long, have 10-14 rows. Plant thinly, the suckers will make ears. Medium sized, sweet kernels are a rich yellow in color. Good shuck coverage.

Stowell's Evergreen (95 days)—Deep, white, sweet, tender kernels; 14-20 rowed. A standard late variety that sells or cans well.

Golden Bantam (79 days)—Still the old favorite with many home and market gardeners. Ears 7 inches long with 8 rows of delicious kernels. One of the sweetest of all corns and of best quality. Not as worm resistant as Golden Cross Bantam.

Country Gentleman (100 days)—Sweet, white tender kernels, are irregularly placed on the ears that average 7 inches long and about 2 inches in diameter. One of the richest flavored of all the late varieties.

GARDEN CORN

Trucker's Favorite (82-85 days)—Resistant to ear worms which means much to the Pecos Valley where this corn has become popular during the past fifteen years. Good flavored and remains in roasting ear stage for long time, also used as an early dried corn. Stalks are 8-9 ft. tall, usually bearing two ears which are 8-9½ inches long and carry 10-16 rows of tender kernels, moderately sweet.

Hickory King (95 days)—A field corn that has been used for many years in the Pecos Valley for roasting ears. Will not stand long in roasting ear stage. One of the best for meal. 8 rowed, very large flat kernels and small cob.

DILL

Long Island Mammoth—Plants are 2-2½ feet high with leaves cut into thread-like divisions. Flat seeds have strong, bitter flavor. The stem and sometimes the seeds are used for flavoring, especially in pickles.

EGG PLANT

Sow in hot beds in spring, set in open field when nights are warm. Requires rich soil. One ounce produces 1,500 plants. Excellent quality can be produced in the Pecos Valley.

Black Beauty (80 days)—A prolific early variety. The thrifty plants grow 24-30 inches tall and produce 4-6 large, dark purple fruit that hold well after picking.

New York Purple Spineless (83 days)—The spreading plants are 30-36 inches tall and bear 4-5 smooth, oval deep purple fruits that are slightly larger than Black Beauty.

KALE

Dwarf Siberian (60-65 days)—A hardy, productive variety with bluish green foliage that grows rapidly and is slow running to seed in the spring. Not so curly as the Scotch type.

Tall Scotch (75 days)—Very hardy, upright plants, 30 inches tall. Numerous large deep yellowish green, finely curled leaves. Both of these varieties can be planted in the spring or fall. The quality is improved by frost.

LETTUCE

Sow lettuce in November for earliest spring heading. Sow again very early in the spring. Will stand frost. In mountain districts head lettuce may be sown last of July for fall crop. This crop will bolt to seed stems and tip burn in hot weather.

Premier Great Lakes (74 days)—Will produce a large percent of perfect heads, slow bolting. Dark green outer leaves are well folded over the large, uniform compact heads. A rather new variety that was developed by Pennsylvania State College.

Imperial 847 (83 days)—A medium sized head that has become well known for its resistance to brown blight and hot weather. Leaves are smooth and thick. Heads are firm and well folded.

Los Angeles, New York or Wonderful (80 days)—Large, sweet, crisp heads that are tightly folded. Now largely supplanted by the Imperial strains.

Los Angeles No. 12 (77 days)—This early sure heading strain will stand more warm weather than the above. Exposed heads are light green, the leaves are thin.

Iceberg (84 days)—Heads compact, crumpled, crisp and white interior. Edges of green leaves are tinged with reddish brown. Desired by mountain growers.

Early Curled Simpson (45 days)—Non-heading, forms compact bunch. Light green, tender and sweet. Hardy and dependable. White seed.

Black Seeded Simpson (46 days)—One of the most popular of the loose leaf varieties. Broad leaves much blistered and excessively frilled. Stands well without seeding.

MUSTARD

Sow early in the spring, also again in the fall. One ounce to 50 ft. drill. Will produce tender succulent leaves in 4 to 5 weeks from time of sowing.

Giant Southern Curled—The most popular in the Pecos Valley. Hardy, wide, bright green leaves with curly edges. Plants are quite upright, slightly spreading.

Large Smooth Leaf—Vigorous, large, deep green, broad-oval leaves which are plain except for the toothed margin.

Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen—Leaves oblong, broad, fairly smooth. Heat and drought resistant, slow to seed. Combines flavor of mustard and spinach.

MELONS — CANTALOUPE

The Pecos Valley always produces some of the best, both for flavor and size. Plant after the danger of frost, in hills 8 by 8 ft. One ounce to 50 hills. Planting seed under HOTKAPS in the field will produce marketable melons two or three weeks earlier.

Hale's Best (80 days)—We offer special select seed in this variety. One of the first on the market. Salmon flesh of excellent flavor and quality. A good shipper and the best seller on the local market. Fruits oval, 6½ by 5½ inches, covered with heavy netting, indistinct ribbing.

GARDEN SEED PRICES ARE FOUND ON PAGES 13-16

MELONS (Continued)

Hale's Best No. 36 (80 days)—Quality and flavor much the same as Hale's Best. Shape is nearly round and ribbing almost eliminated. Fruits are smaller and more uniform than Hale's Best. The seed cavity is small.

Hale's Best No. 45 (88 days)—Powdery mildew resistant. Will stand long distance shipping without deterioration after it has been picked at full slip ripened stage, therefore, it is considered our best shipper.

Hale's Best Jumbo Strain (83 days)—A large fruited strain of this leading variety for local markets. Fruits oval, 5 to 6 lbs., ribbing somewhat prominent, heavily netted. Seed pocket rather large. Orange flesh is sweet and of good quality.

Rocky Ford (92 days)—A small green-fleshed melon. Spicy, juicy and of excellent flavor. Still used widely for home gardens. Small fruit, about 2½ lbs. nearly round.

Texas No. 1 (90 days)—Developed by Texas Experiment Station for resistance to aphids and downey mildew. 5½ inches long by 5 inches, moderately netted, Firm, sweet, salmon colored flesh.

Banana (98 days)—Resembles a huge banana in shape, 14-20 inches long. Flesh is pronounced salmon with somewhat of a banana-like flavor. Keeps well in storage.

WATERMELONS

Plant after the danger of frost in hills 8 by 8 ft. About 2 lbs. of seed to each acre. The earliest melons can be produced by planting under HOTKAPS.

Kleckley Sweet, sometimes called **Monte Cristo** (85 days)—One of the best sellers of the cylindrical shape. Good for local market. Flesh bright red, crisp and extremely sweet. Dark green with thin, tender rind.

Improved Kleckley Sweet or Wondermelon (88 days)—An improved strain of Kleckley Sweet being more full at either end. It is large, heavy, oblong, has a dark green skin and a thin rind. Scarlet meat and solid, sweet heart.

Stone Mountain sometimes called **Dixie Belle** (90 days)—Oval, almost round with blocky ends. One of the largest, dark green with indistinct veining. Flesh bright red, crisp and sweet. Rind is thin but tough and hard. A good shipper and seller.

Texas Black Diamond (Florida Giant) (95 days)—Vigorous, productive vines. A nearly round, dark green melon with firm red flesh. Ships well, will weigh about 40 lbs. Specimens have been known to reach 120 lbs. This has been a popular, all purpose melon in the Southwest during the past fourteen years.

Dixie Queen (85 days)—An oval round melon that will average 30 lbs. Light green with dark green stripes. Very prolific and a good shipper of excellent quality. Crisp, sweet, bright red flesh is quite free from fiber. Thin but tough rind.

Halbert Honey (85 days)—Similar to Kleckley Sweet but somewhat larger. Fruits are cylindrical with blunt ends. Slightly ridged, dark green, lightly veined, rind very tender. Flesh bright red and exceptionally sweet.

Irish Grey (95 days)—Tough rind makes it a good shipper. Oblong, light grey tinged with green. Flesh bright red and firm. Productive and a favorite with many.

WATERMELONS (Continued)

Klondike No. 7 (80 days)—Dark green oblong melon weighs about 25 lbs. Deep red flesh of excellent quality, thin but tough rind. Vigorous, prolific and becoming most popular.

Blacklee (85 days)—Cylindrical fruit of about 35 lbs. Dark green, thin but tough rind. Sweet, bright red flesh of good texture. Vigorous vines are resistant to Fusarium wilt. Very well liked after nine years use in our locality.

Golden Honey (85 days)—Flesh is amber-yellow, seeds are brown. Medium sized melon, nearly round, light green with dark green stripes. Flesh chunky.

ONIONS

The quality and yield of onions produced in the Pecos Valley is among the best. Sow seed in the open in September, transplant in February or March. Or, plant in hotbeds in January, transplant in March and April. Or, the seed may be drilled in the open field in February and thinned when the plants reach the size of a pencil, labor costs makes this method very popular. Use 90,000 to 120,000 plants per acre in double rows or 2½ to 3 lbs. of seed.

Denia (105 days)—An old standby in the Pecos Valley. One of the largest, globe shaped, yellow skinned, white fleshed. Very mild and sweet.

Yellow Sweet Spanish (114 days)—Will equal the Denia for yield and quality. Deep amber, globular with small neck. White flesh is mild and sweet. Ships and keeps well. The best seller and has become the leading crop in the Pecos Valley.

White Valencia (114 days)—The largest of the globular, white varieties. Flesh clear, white, firm and mild. Small neck. In some localities, does not obtain the desired size.

Grano (90 days)—Top shaped, straw colored skin, white flesh. Good keeper. Extra early, good flavor and sweet. Developed in New Mexico, known to some as Babosa.

White Grano—The same as the Grano except that the skin color is white and in some soils it will not obtain the full size.

White Lisbon—Grown exclusively for an early bunching onion. If allowed to bulb, it will make a very thick neck.

Onion Sets—Used mainly to produce early green onions. White and yellow are offered.

OKRA

Sow seed thinly in warm soil, in drills about 2 ft. apart. Thin out to 9 inches apart. One and one-half ounces will plant 100 feet of drill.

Dwarf Green Long Pod (50 days)—Pods are from 5 to 7 inches long, dark green, fluted and pointed. Plant is dwarf, about three feet high. Sets pods early and bears late.

White Velvet (60 days)—Pods are about 6 inches long, round and smooth. Velvety white, excellent flavor and tender. Branching and prolific plants are 5 ft. tall.

Clemson Spineless (50-55 days)—An improved strain of the long green pod type. Pods do not have prickly spines, will develop to 9 inches long by 1¼ inches in diameter, straight ridged and tapered near the tip. Plants grow about 5 ft. tall.

PARSLEY

Used for flavoring and garnishing. Does best in rich soil. One ounce of seed sows 150 ft. of drill.

Double Moss Curled (70 days)—A thrifty, compact plant. Attractive, deep green foliage. One of the best for market or home garden.

PARSNIPS

Sow seed in February in loose, rich soil. May be left in ground and dug as wanted. They are improved by frost. One ounce of seed sows 200 ft. of drill.

Hollow Crown (95 days)—Roots are white smooth and of excellent flavor, 12-14 inches long, about 3 inches thick at the shoulder with a deep, hollow crown.

PEAS

Plant February 15th to April 15th in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, one pound of seed to 50 feet. Must be planted early, will not stand summer heat of Pecos Valley.

Alaska (60 days)—One of the early smooth varieties. Will only mature one crop. Plants are about 28 inches tall and pods are 2¾ inches long.

Bliss Everbearing (76 days)—Dark green, thrifty vines about 30 inches tall. 4 to 5 light green peas in a straight pod. This pea has a long bearing period and has done well in the mountain sections.

Dwarf Telephone (75 days)—Stocky, light green plant about 25 inches tall. Light green pods contain 8 to 10 peas of good quality. Resistant to wilt. Good for home gardening and shipping.

Little Marvel (62 days)—One of our most dependable for many years. Thrifty plants are 18-20 inches tall. Dark green, plump, straight pods contain 7 to 8 good quality peas. The quality and productiveness is unsurpassed.

Nott's Excelsior (62 days)—An excellent early variety and heavy yielder. Dark green plants, 16 inches tall with slender pods 3 inches long containing 6-7 medium size peas. A favorite with many in the Pecos Valley, also good in the mountain sections.

Thomas Laxton (62 days)—One of the most popular heavy yielders. Plants are about three feet tall. Pods 4 inches long, well filled and square ended. Among the best for quality. Excellent for canning, shipping and freezing.

PEPPER

Plant the seed in hills two feet apart in the open field after danger of frost. Or, plants are often raised in hotbeds and transplanted after nights are warm. One ounce produces 2000 plants.

California Wonder (72 days)—By far the most popular of the sweet varieties. Good for shipping or local use. Pods are green, 4 lobed, very thick, heavy and smooth, 4½ inches long by 3½ inches through. Sweet distinct flavor.

Pimento (73 days)—Plants are large, erect, prolific. Fruits are sweet, heart-shaped, very smooth; color is dark green, changing to bright crimson. Unusually thick flesh.

Anaheim Chili (73 days)—Good for canning and drying, also, the best seller when green. Pod is longer and milder than the more pungent varieties but definitely a hot pepper. Deep green pods change to bright scarlet. The dependable leading chili for many years.

Hungarian Wax (61-65 days)—Very hot, early and productive. The green pods turn to light yellow when young, red when ripe and become 5 to 6 inches long.

Small Red Chili (82 days)—Pungent, conical pods; 2 inches long by 1½ inches in diameter at the stem. Light to medium green, changing to deep red. Very productive, spreading plant is about 18 inches tall.

PUMPKINS

Plant in hills 8 ft. each way after danger of frost. One ounce to 30 hills, two pounds per acre.

Small Sugar or Pie (108 days)—The leader for general use. Fruits are deep orange, round, flattened at ends, somewhat ribbed, 6 to 8 lbs. Good thick flesh.

Kentucky Field (120 days)—A heavy yielder for canning and stock feed. Large fruits, 10-15 lbs., odd shaped, creamy buff skin, yellow flesh, good quality, rather coarse.

Green Striped Cushaw (112 days)—Crooknecked, 10-12 lbs. Skin is hard, thin, smooth, dull white with irregular green stripes. Flesh is medium coarse, yellow and thick.

White Cushaw (110 days)—Smaller than the Green Striped, neck is straighter and shorter. Skin is nearly white.

RADISHES

Plant early in the spring, follow by succession every 15 days. One ounce to 50 feet.

Crimson Giant (29 days)—Will stand well without becoming pithy. One of the most popular. Roots spherical to slightly top shaped, 1½ in. in diameter, deep scarlet.

Scarlet Globe Short Top (21-23 days)—Good quality. Chosen by shippers for its short top. Elongated globe roots are bright scarlet. Flesh is crisp and white.

French Breakfast (25 days)—Roots are scarlet with white bottom, oblong and blunt. Excellent quality for general use, also suitable for forcing.

Sparkler (26 days)—Roots are almost globe shaped, lower third is white, balance is a dull scarlet. Splendid quality until large. Small tops that are desired by market gardeners.

Cincinnati Market (29 days)—The most popular of the long varieties. Tops are small, roots are straight, 6-7 inches long. Skin is fine scarlet. Flesh is white and crisp.

White Icicle (27 days)—The best of the long white radishes. The roots are 4-5 inches long, slightly stumped, transparent-white and brittle. Excellent quality, mild flavor.

Chinese Rose Winter (52 days)—A very popular distinct winter sort. Long cylindrical roots, thicker at lower end. Smooth, bright scarlet in color, flesh white, firm and pungent.

RHUBARB

Sow seed in spring, plants will be ready to re-plant the following fall or spring. Set plants 4 feet each way.

Victoria—The main crop sort. Vigorous, upright, thick, stalks of splendid red.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

Mammoth Sandwich Island—Long, tapered, white roots, 6-8 inches long, 1½ inches thick. Grows like a parsnip, needs deep soil. Plant in early spring, ready to use in November.

SPINACH

Sow in February and March and again in October for the earliest spring use. Will not do well in hot weather. One ounce to 50 feet, 1-15 lbs. per acre broadcast.

SPINACH (Continued)

Viroflay (45 days)—The long, broad, pointed, thick smooth leaves make this spinach generally preferred when conditions will allow it to be planted. Blights and bolts to seed readily in warm weather. Easy to wash and a good spinach to can.

Giant Nobel (44 days)—Considered by many to be the best of the thick, smooth leaved sort. Large vigorous plant that is an enormous yielder. Slow to form seed. A good canner.

Bloomsdale (42 days)—Will stand well without bolting to seed, therefore used extensively for spring planting. Leaves intensely crumpled and blistered, dark green.

Virginia Blight Resistant (39 days)—Used principally in sections where blight occurs. Somewhat smoother than Bloomsdale, inclined to bolt to seed earlier.

Old Dominion (40-42 days)—A cross between Virginia Savoy and King of Denmark and possesses the blight resistance of Virginia and the late seeding characteristics of the King of Denmark. Dark green and crumpled leaves except at the tip.

New Zealand (70 days)—Distinctively removed from true spinach. Plants tall and spreading with numerous shoots. Leaves rather small and pointed. Grows well in hot weather and under adverse conditions.

SQUASH

Plant when danger of frost is past, in hills 4 to 6 feet apart. One ounce of seed plants 40 hills.

Early White Bush Scallop (53 days)—Also known as patty pan. Plants are bush type. Fruits greenish white turning to white when matured. Flattened and smooth with scalloped edges.

Golden Summer Crookneck (50 days)—Productive, bush type plant. Fruits are bright yellow and somewhat warted. Will become 12-14 inches long, edible at early stage.

Giant Summer Straightneck (55 days)—One of the best for shipping, since straight necks pack well without breaking. Fruits are large and heavier than crookneck. Skin is warted and yellow. A very good seller.

Italian or Zucchini (60 days)—Bush type plant. Fruits are grayish-green, straight and nearly cylindrical, will become large. In best edible condition when 6-8 inches long.

Caserta (55-57 days)—Early, prolific, summer type. Glossy green fruit with interrupted dark stripes, 6-7 inches long by 1½ inches thick. The quality is good and the yield has been extra high.

Table Queen (Acorn or Des Moines) (80 days)—Of the winter type. Dark green, pointed fruits, 5½ inches long and 4 inches thick. Light yellow flesh, bakes dry and sweet.

Banana (105 days)—A winter trailing sort. About 2 ft. long, 6 inches in diameter with pointed end. A gray green color with irregular stripes. Flesh is sweet, solid, dry, yellow and fine grained. Excellent for pies or baking.

Hubbard (100 days)—A standard winter squash. Fruits 9 to 10 inches through. Globular, dark bronze green, very hard warted shell. Flesh is thick yellow, fine grained and of excellent quality.

TOMATOES

Sow seed in hotbeds and re-set plants after danger of frost, or sow in open when weather is warm and thin to stand. Plants should be set or thinned to 4 ft. each

TOMATOES (Continued)

way. One ounce will produce 2000 plants or 8 oz. will plant an acre. Planting seed in field is the most successful method in the Pecos Valley where tomatoes produce an extra good quality and yield. Planting under HOTKAPS has produced fruits three weeks earlier.

Improved Marglobe (77 days)—For many years this has been a heavy producing tomato, well adapted to the Pecos Valley. Large, red fruits, smooth, globular with thick cell walls. Holds well in white ripe stage for shipping, also, an excellent canner. The plant is resistant to wilt and rust.

Bonny Best (70 days)—A second early, bright scarlet, smooth and uniform. The best canner where the season is too short for Marglobe to produce heavy.

Rutgers (73-83 days)—Bred from Marglobe and J. T. D., it combines disease resistance of Marglobe with J. T. D's habit of ripening from the interior outward. Coarser foliage than Marglobe and flatter at the stem, an all purpose variety of wide adaption.

Break O'Day (70 days)—Resembles Marglobe in shape, size and disease resistant qualities but not so productive. Open plant. Fruits scarlet, meaty and solid.

Pritchard or Scarlet Topper (75 days)—Wilt resistant, heavy producer of good quality. Fruits are slightly globular, solid and medium sized, scarlet and well colored about the stem.

Ponderosa or Beef Steak (90 days)—A large purplish-pink somewhat rough, heavy, almost seedless fruit. Extra good for slicing. Bears well until late.

Earliana, Sparks (66 days)—Our earliest tomato. Fruits are medium sized, flattened, firm, quite smooth and bright red. Open plants produce clusters in center.

Dwarf Champion (78 days)—Distinctly dwarf and tree like. Fruits medium pink, smooth, solid, globular and flattened.

Golden Queen (85 days)—Golden yellow fruit with mild flavor, medium large, smooth and rather solid. Used in home gardens and for commercial juice.

Small Fruited Varieties (73 days)—Both pear and plum shaped in both yellow and red. Prolific and show disease resistance. These are used mainly for preserves, pickles and pies.

TURNIPS

Plant in spring or fall, either in drills or broadcast. One ounce to 100 ft. of drill. Two pounds per acre broadcast. One pound per acre drilled.

Purple Top White Globe (56 days)—The most popular main crop for both home use and shipping. Roots are purple above ground and white below. White fine grained flesh.

Amber Globe (75-80 days)—Our most popular yellow variety. Skin and flesh are yellow. Fine grained, sweet and of good quality. Larger than Purple Top.

Shogoin (42 days)—Our earliest and best variety for both greens and roots. Tops are 18-20 in. tall, erect, bright green, strap leaves. Roots are medium small, white throughout, semi-globe, sweet and mild. Plant is louse resistant and thrives in hot dry weather.

American Yellow Purple Top Rutabaga (90 days)—Large globular roots with small neck and slight tap roots. Yellow with purple top. Fine grained, firm, crisp and sweet. Milder and sweeter when grown in the mountain districts.

Garden Seed Price List

	Pkt.	½ oz.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
ASPARAGUS						
Mary Washington		.15	.25	.70	2.10	
Paradise	.10	.25	.40	1.20	3.60	
BEANS						
Improved Burpee's Stringless Green Pod				.15	.50	3.50
Tendergreen				.15	.55	3.90
Giant Stringless Green Pod				.15	.55	3.70
Improved Pencil Pod Black Wax				.15	.55	3.90
Improved Golden Wax				.20	.60	4.30
Kentucky Wonder				.15	.55	3.70
McCaslan				.15	.55	3.90
LIMA BEANS						
Burpee's Improved				.15	.55	3.90
Henderson Bush				.15	.50	3.50
Fordhook Bush				.15	.55	3.70
Jackson Wonder				.15	.50	3.40
King of the Garden				.15	.55	3.90
Sieva				.15	.55	3.70
Florida Butter Speckled				.15	.55	3.90
Giant Butter Speckled				.15	.55	3.90
BEETS						
Detroit Dark Red		.10	.15	.45	1.40	12.60
Detroit Dark Red Perfected		.10	.15	.45	1.45	13.05
Eclipse		.10	.15	.45	1.40	12.60
Early Blood Turnip		.10	.15	.45	1.40	12.60
Early Wonder Improved		.10	.15	.45	1.40	12.60
STOCK BEETS (Mangel Wurzel)						
Mammoth Long Red		.10	.15	.40	1.25	11.25
Golden Tankard		.10	.15	.40	1.25	11.25
Giant Half Sugar Rose		.10	.15	.40	1.25	11.25
SWISS CHARD						
Fordhook Giant		.10	.15	.40	1.20	10.50
CABBAGE						
Golden Acre		.20	.35	1.10	3.25	29.25
Copenhagen Market		.20	.35	1.00	3.00	27.00
Marion Market		.20	.35	1.10	3.25	29.25
Early Jersey Wakefield		.20	.35	1.10	3.25	29.25
Evergreen Hollander		.25	.40	1.20	3.50	31.50
Ferry's Hollander		.30	.55	1.60	4.75	42.75
Danish Ballhead		.25	.40	1.20	3.50	31.50
Danish Roundhead						
Red Rock		.25	.45	1.35	4.00	
Late Flat Dutch		.20	.35	1.00	3.00	
CHINESE CABBAGE						
Chihili		.15	.25	.75	2.25	
CAULIFLOWER						
Early Danish Snowball		1.20	2.10	6.25	18.75	
CARROTS						
Chantenay		.15	.25	.75	2.10	18.90
Chantenay Long Type		.15	.25	.75	2.10	18.90
Imperator		.15	.25	.75	2.20	19.80
Chantenay Red Cored		.15	.25	.75	2.10	18.90
Nantes Half Long, Scarlet		.15	.25	.75	2.25	20.25
Danver's Half Long		.15	.25	.75	2.10	18.90
Oxheart or Guerande		.15	.25	.75	2.10	18.90

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ROSWELL SEED COMPANY

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	Pkt.	½ oz.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
CELERY						
White Plume	10	60	1.05	3.05	9.15	
Utah	10	70	1.20	3.50	10.50	
Easy Blanching						
Golden Plume or Wonderful	10	75	1.35	4.00	12.00	
CUCUMBERS						
Straight-8		15	25	75	2.25	20.25
Improved Long Green		15	25	80	2.40	21.60
Chicago Pickling		15	25	75	2.20	19.80
COLLARDS						
True Georgia		10	15	45	1.30	
SWEET CORN						
Golden Cross Bantam, Hybrid				20	.60	4.60
Stowell's Evergreen				15	.45	3.20
Golden Bantam				15	.45	3.20
Country Gentlemen				15	.45	3.20
GARDEN CORN						
Trucker's Favorite				10	.30	2.30
Hickory King				10	.30	2.30
DILL						
Long Island Mammoth		10	15	45	1.35	
EGG PLANT						
Black Beauty	10	40	70	2.05	6.15	
New York Purple Spineless	10	40	70	2.05	6.15	
KALE						
Dwarf Siberian		10	15	45	1.40	
Tall Scotch						
LETTUCE						
Premier Great Lakes	10	30	55	1.60	4.75	42.75
Imperial 847	10	25	40	1.20	3.60	32.40
Los Angeles, New York or Wonderful	10	20	35	1.00	3.00	27.00
Los Angeles No. 12	10	20	35	1.00	3.00	27.00
Iceberg		15	25	70	2.10	18.90
Early Curled Simpson	10		20	60	1.80	16.20
Black Seeded Simpson	10		20	60	1.80	16.20
MUSTARD						
Giant Southern Curled		10	15	40	1.20	10.80
Large Smooth Leaf		10	15	40	1.20	10.80
Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen		10	15	40	1.20	10.80
MELONS — CANTALOUPE						
Hale's Best Special Select		20	30	85	2.60	23.40
Hale's Best No. 36		15	25	75	2.25	20.25
Hale's Best No. 45		15	25	75	2.25	20.25
Hale's Best Jumbo Strain		15	25	75	2.25	20.25
Rocky Ford		15	25	75	2.25	20.25
Texas No. 1		15	25	75	2.25	20.25
WATERMELONS						
Kleckley Sweet No. 6 Wilt Resistant		15	25	70	2.10	18.90
Improved Kleckley Sweet		15	25	70	2.10	18.90
Stone Mountain		15	25	70	2.10	18.90
Texas Black Diamond		15	25	70	2.10	18.90
Dixie Queen		15	25	75	2.25	20.25
Halbert Honey		15	25	70	2.10	18.90
Irish Grey		15	25	70	2.10	18.90
Klondike No. 7		15	25	75	2.25	20.25
Blacklee		15	25	75	2.25	20.25
Golden Honey		15	25	75	2.25	20.25

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	Pkt.	½ oz.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
ONIONS						
Denia	10	40	70	2.10	6.30	56.70
Yellow Sweet Spanish, Utah Jumbo	10	30	55	1.60	4.80	43.20
White Valencia, Utah Jumbo	10	35	65	2.00	6.00	54.00
Grano	10	40	70	2.10	6.30	56.70
White Grano	10	45	75	2.20	6.60	59.40
White Lisbon	10	35	60	1.75	5.25	47.25
OKRA						
Dwarf Green Long Pod		10	15	45	1.30	11.70
White Velvet		10	15	45	1.30	11.70
Clemson Spineless		10	15	45	1.30	11.70
PARSLEY						
Double Moss Curled		10	15	50	1.50	
PARSNIPS						
Hollow Crown		10	15	45	1.35	12.15
PEAS						
Alaska				15	40	2.75
Bliss Everbearing				15	50	3.75
Dwarf Telephone				15	50	3.75
Little Marvel				15	50	3.75
Nott's Excelsior				15	50	3.75
Thomas Laxton				15	50	3.75
PEPPER						
California Wonder	10	40	70	2.10	6.30	56.70
Pimento	10	40	75	2.25	6.75	60.75
Anaheim Chili	10	40	75	2.25	6.75	60.75
Hungarian Wax Hot	10	40	75	2.30	6.90	62.10
Small Red Chili	10	40	75	2.30	6.90	62.10
PUMPKINS						
Small Sugar or Pie	10		20	60	1.80	16.20
Kentucky Field		10	15	45	1.40	12.60
Green Striped Cushaw	10		20	60	1.80	16.20
White Cushaw	10		20	60	1.80	16.20
RADISHES						
Crimson Giant		10	15	35	1.00	9.00
Scarlet Globe Short Top		10	15	35	1.05	9.45
French Breakfast		10	15	35	1.00	9.00
Sparkler		10	15	35	1.05	9.45
Cincinnati Market		10	15	35	1.05	9.45
White Icicle		10	15	35	1.05	9.45
Chinese Rose Winter		10	15	40	1.20	10.80
RHUBARB						
Victoria	10	20	35	1.05	3.15	
SALSIFY						
Mammoth Sandwich Island	10	25	40	1.15	3.45	
SPINACH						
Viroflay			10	25	70	6.30
Giant Nobel			10	25	70	6.30
Bloomsdale			10	25	70	6.30
Virginia Blight Resistant			10	25	70	6.30
Old Dominion			10	25	70	6.30
New Zealand		10	15	40	1.20	
SQUASH						
Early White Bush	10		20	60	1.80	16.20
Golden Summer Crookneck	10		20	60	1.80	16.20
Giant Summer Straightneck	10		20	60	1.80	16.20
Italian or Zucchini	10		20	60	1.80	16.20
Caserta	10		20	65	1.95	17.55
Table Queen	10		20	60	1.80	16.20
Banana	10		20	60	1.80	16.20
Hubbard	10		20	60	1.80	16.20

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TOMATOES	Pkt.	½ oz.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
Improved Marglobe	.10	.40	.75	2.20	6.60	59.40
Bonny Best	.10	.40	.75	2.25	6.80	61.20
Rutgers	.10	.30	.50	1.50	4.50	40.50
Break O'Day	.10	.50	.90	2.70	8.10	72.90
Pritchard or Scarlet Topper	.10	.50	.90	2.65	8.00	72.00
Ponderosa or Beef Steak	.10	.50	.95	2.90	8.70	78.30
Earliana, Sparks	.10	.50	.90	2.70	8.10	72.90
Dwarf Champion	.10	.50	.90	2.70	8.10	72.90
Golden Queen	.10	.50	.95	2.85	8.50	76.50
Small Fruited Varieties	.10	.50	.90	2.70	8.10	-----
TURNIPS						
Purple Top White Globe	.10	.15	.35	.90	8.10	-----
Amber Globe	.10	.15	.40	1.20	10.80	-----
Shogoin	.10	.15	.40	1.20	10.80	-----
American Yellow Purple Top Rutabaga	.10	.15	.40	1.20	10.80	-----

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LAWN GRASS SEED

Kentucky Blue Grass—A semi-evergreen grass that does well in shade. Will not thrive in total sunny spots. Requires considerable water and does not spread. Dark Green, medium fine blades. One of the best for shaded lawns. May be planted in cold weather, fall months preferred. Plantings in extreme hot weather are not satisfactory. Plant two pounds per thousand square feet. One pound \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$9.90.

Bermuda Grass—Very hardy, in fact hard to kill if grown in the sun. Does not require as much water as Blue Grass but more than natural rainfall. Spreads by continuous runners that root at the joints. Will stand abuse and pasturing. Will stand partial but not total shade. Extensively used throughout the Southwest. Plant after May 1st and before August 15th. Use at least one pound per thousand square feet. 1 lb. 55c; 10 lbs. \$4.95; Hulled Bermuda grass 85c per pound. Only the Extra Fancy Grade is offered.

Perennial Ryegrass—Also known as English Ryegrass. A coarse bladed, semi-evergreen grass that stools similar to the rye plant. Resembles Kentucky Bluegrass when planted thick and kept mowed but will stand more sun and abuse. Plant not less than three pounds per thousand square feet. 1 lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.60.

Domestic Ryegrass—(Annual or short-lived perennial)—A quick growing hardy grass, appears the same as the perennial. Often sowed in Bermuda in the fall to give a green lawn during the winter months. Plant three pounds per 1000 sq. ft. 1 lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.70.

Creeping Seaside Bent—Used extensively on golf greens. A light green, fine short blade. Makes a very thick turf. Requires heavy watering, thrives when cut close. A true creeping bent that makes a uniform smooth lawn. 1 lb. \$2.20; 10 lbs. \$19.80.

White Dutch Clover—A small, close growing, dwarf clover that will produce a small white blossom. Rapid growing, of spreading habit, will stand close cutting without injury. 1 lb. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$14.85.

Dichondra Repens—A low, dark green creeping plant with small velvety leaves, forms a mat and chokes out weeds, it needs no mowing. Coated seeds, for quick germination are offered; the \$1.00 package will sow a bed of 30 sq. ft., the \$2.60 package will sow a bed of 150 sq. ft. These seeds will cover more than eight times as much ground when planted with a nurse crop. Un-coated seeds will also be offered.

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

FIELD SEEDS

Adapted to the Southwest

ALFALFA

New Mexico Common—One of the first crops to be produced in the Pecos Valley. It has held its place while other crops come and go due to its ability to build soil and at the same time produce a cash crop of hay or seed. Usually, this crop is allowed to produce for a period of four years to gain the most in cash and soil building qualities. Our highest yields and best quality of grains, cotton and vegetables will come from land that has been in alfalfa due mainly to the fact that alfalfa has stored nitrogen in the soil and that plant diseases are reduced. We are operating special machinery that enables us to offer alfalfa seed of the very highest germination and purity. Also, we are equipped to treat this seed in a slurry of Arasan, Capitan or Dithane Z-78. This season again, we can offer seed that is better than 99% pure with better than 95% germination. In the Pecos Valley, the choice time to plant is in the first twenty-five days of September. April is preferred for spring planting. Use 20 to 25 lbs. of seed per acre. An application of 60 lbs. available phosphate per acre will greatly increase the yield, often producing 5-7 tons of hay per acre in 5 cuttings. Seed yields will run from 150 to 600 lbs. per acre, depending upon weather and insects.

CLOVER

Yellow Blossom Biennial Sweet Clover—An excellent soil building crop that will tolerate considerable alkali, heavy tap-root that will penetrate most hard-pan. Will make fair pasture, often mixed with grasses. Plant 15 lbs. per acre fall or spring.

Madrid Clover—A new variety of Yellow Blossom Biennial that matures slightly later and yields more. It shows early seedling vigor and resists fall frost in seedling year.

BARLEY

Arivat—A spring-type, six-rowed, bearded barley with semi-smooth awns. It has stiff straw and matures early. Plant 70 to 100 lbs. per acre in February, March or early April to allow harvesting in July, then follow with a planting of some early maturing sorghum grain. An average yield is 40 to 70 bushels per acre.

New Mexico Winter—Selected by our A. & M. College to fill a specific need on irrigated lands for a winter-hardy pasture and a heavy grain yielder. It has filled the bill and is truly outstanding in both respects. Considered by many to produce the best winter pasture and highest grain yield. Rough awned. Plant 70 to 100 lbs. per acre in August to make the most pasture. May be planted as late as December 15th to make grain.

Trebi—A well known barley that still gives good yields on the irrigated lands of the Southwest. Six rowed, bearded, hulled and rough awned. Awns will thresh free from the grain. Trebi will mature grain when planted in the fall or spring.

FIELD BEANS

Pinto—A dry land crop throughout the Southwest. Produces a better quality in the high altitudes and is adapted to those short seasons. A rather small, spreading bush type plant that is prolific and highly resistant to drouth. Plant 25 lbs. seed per acre in early July. It has been known to produce 1500 lbs. per acre.

CORN

Texas Hybrid No. 124—A prolific producer of soft corn, bred for the Southwest. Large deep yellow grain, small cob, good shuck coverage. Produces two good ears on rather tall stalk under favorable conditions. Similar to Texas 26, but has a stouter stalk. Matures in 118 days.

CORN (Continued)

Texas 17-W—Mid-season white hybrid that is widely used for roasting ears. Tight set kernels also makes an excellent dry shelled corn. Prolific medium sized ear that has thorough shuck coverage and resists ear worms. Similar to 11-W, earlier, yields a little heavier, more drought resistant, stalks much heavier and shorter.

Funk's G-711—A popular hybrid corn for the Southwest that resists drouth, insects and disease. Tall stalks with broad dark green leaves. Often two large ears to the stalk, long shuck coverage. Dark yellow, large broad kernels. Requires 120 days.

Funk's G-16-A—An extra early hybrid for late planting or for short seasons of the high altitude. A high yielder of yellow, soft starchy grain, preferred by feeders. Fast starter and has an excellent record for standibility and insect resistance.

Mexican June—Dependable in the Southwest due to drouth and disease resistance, the tight heavy shucks protect against birds and worms. Stalks are extremely tall and most desirable for ensilage. Kernels hard. Other varieties may yield more shelled corn at times but Mexican June is sure to make corn every year. Requires about 110 days to mature. Plant in June with seven pounds of seed per acre.

Strawberry or Calico—An all purpose, one of our heaviest yielders. Kernels are soft and most are striped with red, white and yellow. Large ears, stalks medium to large. Will mature in about 120 days.

COTTON

Acala 1517-BR—The blight resistant strain from 1517-C which became famous for producing one of the best spinning cottons in the United States. This strong lint brings a premium on the market. Uniform staple of about 1½ inches. Certified seed will be offered, either delinted or in the lint. The delinted seed is favored since it will germinate 5 to 7 days sooner and the delinting will reduce the lint borne diseases. Begin planting on April 10th with 15 to 20 lbs. of delinted seed or 32 lbs. lint per acre. Not safe to plant after May 20th.

Empire—Popular due to its ability to resist angular leaf spot and to mature early. It has produced 2 to 3 bales per acre. The lint is shorter and weaker than Acala.

GRASSES

Alta Fescue—In the Pecos Valley, this has supplanted Meadow Fescue. It is more productive and more resistant to alkali and drouth, although somewhat coarse. Palatable and will supply pasture the year around. Excellent in mixtures for permanent irrigated pastures.

Crested Wheat—Standard—A drouth resistant, long lived grass for hay or pasture. Better adapted to the high altitudes. Plant in the fall on a firm bed, not over ½ inch deep, using 10 lbs. seed per acre.

Johnson—A perennial that is classed as noxious in many States and constantly fought by Southern farmers but is valuable to the semi-arid sections that have land which is subject to periodical overflow where it will provide good pasture and hay. Responds to cultivation.

Orchard—A hardy, rather coarse grass that is good for hay or pasture. Deep-rooted, grows in tufts. Most valuable in mixtures for permanent irrigated pastures.

Perennial Ryegrass—Often used in lawns, see page 16. Plants form a dense turf, are very nutritious and palatable in the pasture. Very valuable in the permanent irrigated pasture.

GRASSES (Continued)

Sudan—A fast growing annual which produces an abundance of summer pasture or hay. Will make ensilage. Requires irrigation in the Pecos Valley. The rainfall of Eastern New Mexico and Western Texas is sufficient for this crop during most seasons. Plant after danger of frost, using 5-12 lbs. in rows or 20-50 lbs. broadcast.

Sweet Sudan—Developed from Leoti Red Sorghum and Common Sudan. Sweet Sudan has broader leaves, larger stems, taller growth, stools more and is much sweeter than Common Sudan.

Roswell Mixture—This mixture, for permanent, irrigated pasture in the Pecos Valley has become our choice after several years of observation. It has been outstanding and created much enthusiasm during the past nine years. Requires good soil and frequent irrigations. Fall planting preferred with 16 lbs. seed per acre.

MILLETS

Big German—The small stems and narrow leaves make quick summer hay or pasture. Long tight heads produce an abundance of grain. Sow broadcast for hay using 20-25 lbs., usually produces 4-5 tons per acre in about 60 days. Drill in rows for seed using 5-10 lbs., will produce 2000-3000 lbs. threshed grain per acre in about 70 days. Requires warm weather, will produce satisfactory crop on moderate soil.

Proso or Hog Millet—The quickest making catch crop. Will mature in 45-50 days. Low growing sprangled heads. Grain is larger than Big German. Excellent feed for poultry and hogs. Has made two crops of grain in one season when planted by June 1st.

OATS

Texas Red Rust Proof—For years this has been a standard in the Pecos Valley where it is still a good producer. Not recommended for planting at altitudes above 5500 feet.

New Nortex—A high yielder of excellent grain. Rust resistant and shatter proof. Winter hardy. Developed from Texas Red, well adapted to the Pecos Valley.

PEAS

Blackeyed—Classed as Cowpeas but excellent for table use as a green snap or dry shelled. Pods will become 7 inches long and reach snap stage in about 45 days or mature dry peas in 60 days. The tall, strong, prolific plants make good forage crop and they are soil builders. We will offer the California No. 5 Wilt Resistant.

Brown (Sugar) Crowder—Grown and used very much the same as Blackeyed Peas, stronger flavored. Plants are about 28 inches high. Pods are 7 inches long, crowded with 10-12 odd shaped peas.

Cream Crowder—Quite similar to Brown Crowder in use and growth. Seeds are medium smooth, cream color with buff eye.

Purplehull—A good flavored pea for green shelled and canning. Pods are purple, seeds are smooth, cream-white with brown to buff eye.

POP CORN

Giant Yellow Mushroom—Yields well in the Southwest and has been our most popular variety for a number of years. When popped, it has a distinct flavor, no husks or hard centers and is cream colored. Very large yellow kernels.

RYE

Balboa—Stools and grows well in cold weather to form a heavy turf which makes it one of the best for fall and winter pasture. This crop can be produced on poor soil with little moisture and is often turned under for soil building.

SORGHUM GRAINS

Atlas Sorgo—Developed in Kansas by crossing Blackhull Kaffir and Sourless Sorgo. An excellent ensilage crop, and generally considered to be that only. Tall, stout, leafy, sweet stalks, resists lodging and becomes ten feet tall if given room.

SORGHUM GRAINS (Continued)

Cane, Red Top or Sumac—A well known standard for its high yield of good quality bundle feed or hay. Often turned under while green to enrich the soil. Will endure considerable alkali. Sweet stalks will become 6-8 feet high when drilled in rows, using 6 lbs. seed per acre. Thick sowings of 60-80 lbs. per acre, broadcast will produce a heavy crop of very fine stems 3-4 feet tall.

Cane, Honey Drip—The most popular for syrup and it will make a heavy yield of high grade ensilage. The heavy, juicy, sweet leafy stalks are free stooling and will reach a height of 12 feet. Matures in 135 days, plant 5-10 lbs. seed per acre.

Caprock Milo—The late maturing selection from the cross of double dwarf kaffir and dwarf milo. Heavy yielder, grows 30-40 inches tall and matures in about 110 days. The grain has high feed value, preferred by many feeders. The plants are resistant to Pythium rot and stand erect. Plantings of 8 lbs. per acre in 36 in. rows have produced 5000 lbs. of grain.

Hegari, Haas Strain—We offer Registered or Certified seed of this strain that has been treated with Ceresan in slurry, all processing done by ourselves. This is our best all purpose feed crop. The grain rates high among feeds and sells readily. The sweet stalks will stool and make our best bundle feed, also used for green or dry ensilage. The grain is often threshed and the stalks pastured. One of the most drouth resisting crops. Matures in 114 days. Plant 8 lbs. per acre in three foot rows any time after danger of frost but late plantings (about July 1st) will grow and produce better. Hegari is one of the most profitable crops that can follow barley or oats in the double cropping program.

Hegari, Arizona Certified—The same as the above with some contention that it matures sooner on a slightly shorter stalk. Very uniform in grain and stalk.

Early Hegari—Identical with Hegari, except: it matures about 15 days earlier, has fewer leaves and produces much less grain. Planted only when Hegari does not have time to mature and grain is desired.

Plainsman Milo—The early maturing sister of Caprock Milo. Grows about 30 in. tall and matures in about 105 days. The high feed value, combined with the early maturity has made Plainsman our most popular combine sorghum grain; it affords double cropping on irrigated lands and late planting as a dry-land crop. Erect plants are also resistant to Pythium rot. Plant the same as Caprock, yields will be slightly less. Plant seed from rogued crops, it will produce and harvest better.

WHEAT

Thatcher—A hard red, beardless spring wheat that is resistant to stem rust. It is adapted to irrigated conditions, a heavy producer of good milling grain.

Wichita—The good quality of the grain and the high yielding ability has placed this wheat among the leaders. It is a bearded, red winter wheat.

RODENT CONTROLS

Gopher-Scent—A specially prepared poisoned grain that is scented to attract: Mice, gophers, ground squirrels and prairie squirrels. 7 oz. box 45c; 12 oz. box 60c; 5 lb. box \$2.25.

Warfarin "Blackleaf"—The killer which rats and mice will continue to eat. It will quickly destroy entire colonies. 1 lb. ready mixed bait 79c; 5 lb. box \$2.98.

Cyanogas—A very effective killer of all rodents. See page 22.

POWER SPRAYERS (John Bean)

To make any spray material effective, we must have coverage. The BEAN obtains coverage by building a high pressure to deliver a fine mist or by moving a large volume of air. In high pressure sprayers, different sizes and types are offered from those with 500 gallon tanks that deliver 50 gallons per minute at 800 lbs. pressure to those with 5 gallon tanks that deliver 2 gallons per minute at 200 lbs. pressure. This type does wonderful work in: crops, trees, livestock and buildings. The famous SPEED SPRAYER gives coverage by delivering the large volume of air, it is more adapted to orchard and crop spraying.

Buy a BEAN Sprayer, be assured of trouble-free service, they are rugged and dependable. It shall be a pleasure to demonstrate any of these machines and refer to many satisfied customers. Ask for the illustrated catalog and prices.

SPRAYERS AND DUSTERS (Hand Operated)

Hudson Perfection—4 gallon, galvanized steel tank with welded seams and tested for 100 lbs. pressure. The Simplex Inner-seal cover provides a $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inch opening, closes with a $\frac{1}{4}$ turn of the handle and gives a positive seal from the inside with the first two pounds of pressure. Handles all insecticides, effective with white wash. Equipped with 42 inches of oil and chemical proof hose, a 24 in. brass extension tube, adjustable nozzle and solid brass trigger valve. \$16.29.

Hudson Climax— $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallon open top tank, constructed the same as the Perfection. The pump is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches shorter. Equipped with 27 in. oil and chemical proof hose, 24 in. extension tube and the brass angle nozzle. \$14.50.

Hudson Favorite—A 2 gallon compressed air sprayer with Saf-T-Lok funnel type opening. Ten inch pump. Equipped with 5 ft. plastic spray hose. Nozzle adjusts from a fine mist to a stream. The home-owner's ideal sprayer. \$9.85.

Hudson Bugwiser—A 3 gal. compressed air sprayer with Saf-T-Lok funnel type opening, galvanized tank with welded seams. The seamless brass pump is $1\frac{3}{4}$ by 10 inches. Equipped with 20 in. oil resistant hose, 18 in. brass extension tube and solid brass nozzle. \$8.57.

Hudson Leader—A $3\frac{1}{2}$ gal. compressed air sprayer with funnel top. Galvanized tank with welded seams. 14 by $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. seamless brass pump. Equipped with 27 in. spray proof hose, 24 in. extension tube and brass angle nozzle. \$11.17.

Hudson Trombone—These double-action pumps with 72 in. hose will deliver continuous spray through adjustable nozzle. Offered in two sizes: No. 223-B develops 180 lbs. pressure and throws 30 to 40 ft. solid stream or a fine mist, \$10.61; the No. 219-B develops 150 lbs. pressure and throws a 25 to 30 ft. stream or a fine mist, \$7.08. Pressure is developed by push and pull action from any container.

Hudson King—Attach this pump to any barrel for supply tank and support. Ample capacity for two leads of hose at 250 lbs. pressure. Agitator is steel dasher that will mix and keep intake screen clean. Double action pump is $1\frac{3}{4}$ by 6 in. seamless brass cylinder, pumps against 2 by 24 in. air chamber to deliver constant spray. Equipped with 10 ft. of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. hose, 3 ft. extension tube, solid brass angle spray nozzle with three discs and control valves. \$31.17.

Hudson Cardinal— $2\frac{3}{4}$ quart continuous sprayer with nozzle that adjusts with flick of the finger. Will handle all sprayable oils and DDT solutions. \$2.68.

Hudson Mercury—The highly popular, all purpose, one quart continuous sprayer with the quickly adjustable nozzle. \$1.88.

Hudson Critic—Same as the Mercury except the tank is a 24 oz. jar with a brass cap to resist corrosion. \$2.22.

REPAIR PARTS FOR HUDSON SPRAYERS ARE CARRIED IN STOCK

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

DUSTERS (Hand Operated)

Niagara Cyclo-Junior—Weighs 9¾ lbs., carries about 9 lbs. dust which is spread by a high speed blower at the rate of 5 to 50 lbs. per acre. Delivers a positive and uniform feed into a constant blast for efficient insect control. \$30.75.

Stauffer Knapsack—Suspends on the back by shoulder straps. Carries 18 to 20 lbs. dust which is delivered by blast from a 10 in. bellows to allow spot dusting or complete coverage through a sensitive feed-adjustment. \$39.96.

Admiral—The plunger type for garden and household dusting. Holds a quart of powder, has 2¾ by 9½ in. pump and a 21 in. discharge tube with swivel nozzle. \$2.62.

Cadet—Similar to Admiral but smaller and has no extension tube. The pump is 1½ by 13 in. overall, the powder reservoir is 1½ by 6 in. 70c.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

The ORTHO small package line contains many products that will control plant insects and diseases. Let us select an ORTHO product to solve your pest problem. The "Ortho Garden Digest" is a helpful booklet that will be supplied without charge.

Arsenate of Lead—Still a standard poison for control of chewing insects. The common mixture is one pound in 25 gals. of water. 1 lb. 60c; 4 lbs. \$1.60; 48 lbs. \$16.80.

Benzene Hexachloride, 10% Gamma Isomer (Wettable)—1¼ lbs. in 100 gals. of water provides a very effective control for aphids. Not to be used on most root crops and many fruits where it will transmit offensive flavor. Possibly the best control for lice and ticks on livestock when used at the rate of 2½ lbs. in 100 gals. of water. Considered the best control for mange and scab on livestock when used at the rate of 5 lbs. in 100 gals. of water. 5 lbs. \$2.00; 50 lbs. \$16.25.

Black Leaf 40—A control for aphids and similar soft bodied sucking insects. Nicotine Sulphate that kills quickly by contact and by fumes, leaves no residue. 1 oz. 39c; 5 oz. \$1.19; 1 lb. \$2.69; 2 lbs. \$4.79; 5 lb. \$7.60; 10 lbs. \$14.70.

Chlordane 40% (Wettable)—A powder to be mixed into liquid. Excellent control for grasshoppers, ants, crickets, alfalfa weevil, roaches, fleas, lice, ticks, and a wide variety of insects attacking crops. For general purpose use 2½ lbs. in 100 gals. of water or 2 teaspoonsful in 1 gal. 1 lb. 70c; 100 lbs. \$54.50.

Cyanogas (A Dust)—The dust form for outdoor use, an efficient control for all rodents. Gives off a deadly gas but is safe to use and gives a quicker kill when applied through a pump. 4 oz. can 50c; 1 lb. can \$1.25; 5 lb. can \$4.25.

DDT 50% (Wettable)—One to two pounds of this powder in 100 gals. of water provides a valuable control for codling moth. Recommended to control a wide range of insects in crops, buildings and on livestock. 4 lbs. \$1.60; 24 lbs. \$8.20.

DN-111—This is recommended for summer control of the common red spiders and mites in fruit trees. A wettable powder, compatible with DDT and Arsenate of Lead. Use 1¼ lbs. in 100 gals. water. 1¼ lb. bag 75c; 30 lb. carton \$15.30.

DN-289—A highly effective dormant spray for fruit trees that does not contain oil. It will control certain aphids, mites, moths, scales and fungous diseases. For red spider control in apples use: two quarts in 100 gals. of water, on severe infestations use three quarts. 5 gal. drum \$21.35; 50 gal. drum \$199.50.

Household Aerosol Bomb—Quickly controls crawling, flying insects. 10 oz. 98c.

Ant-Roach Fix Bomb—A most potent chlordane spray. 10 oz. \$1.50.

Garden Bug Fix Bomb—Provides a multi-purpose quick kill of insects on house or garden plants, recommended for African Violets. 10 oz. \$1.50

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

Lindane 25% (Wettable)—One pound of this powder, mixed with 100 gallons of water gives excellent control on aphids and many other insects on vegetables, flowers and shrubs, also, controls ticks and lice on livestock, use 1½ lbs. for mange and scab. Use 3 ozs. on 100 lbs. seed to control soil insects such as wireworms. 1 lb. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$9.60.

Malathion 50 %—A liquid that controls European Red Spider, many other mites, white flies, aphids, soft brown scale and mealy bugs by using 5 oz. in 30 gals. of water. One part to 50 parts water controls flies. 4 oz \$1.00; one gallon jug \$11.83.

Niagramite—This organic miticide contains Aramite, outstanding in the control of European red mite, two-spotted mite, Pacific mite, clover mite and spruce mite that infest: apples, peaches, cotton, vegetables, shrubs and trees. Use 1½ lbs. in 100 gals. of water. 4 lb. bag \$3.25; 48 lbs. \$35.57. The same material in liquid form, \$12.55 per gallon. Use ¾ to 1 pint in 100 gallons of water.

Nico-Fume—A tobacco powder, packed in a pressure fumigator for fumigating greenhouses. 1 lb. Pressure fumigator \$1.15; carton of 12/1 lb. Pressure fumigators \$10.70.

Ovotran—Kills mite eggs, has residual action and is compatible with the commonly used insecticides and fungicides. 4 lb. bag \$5.20; 25 lb. drum \$30.25.

Red Arrow—A non-poisonous, liquid contact killer of many insects. One teaspoon-full in one quart of water is effective against a wide range of insects from aphids to Mexican Bean Beetles. Has given satisfaction where others failed. 1 oz. 35c; 4 oz. bottle \$1.00; pint \$2.85; quart \$5.00; gallon \$16.20.

Rotenone, 5%—7½ lbs. of this powder in 100 gals. of water is recommended for control of cattle grub, also a good non-poisonous insecticide for garden use. Can be mixed with DDT and most other insecticides. 1 lb. 55c; 10 lbs. \$4.65.

Rotenone, 1.2%—A finished formulation, ready for garden dusting. Valuable for control of Mexican Bean Beetle and many other insects including aphids. Not a poison. 1 lb. 35c; 25 lbs. \$5.50

Screw Worm Bomb—A non-clog aerosol, that protects against: screw worms, maggots and blow flies in wounds. The very easiest to apply. Contains 10 oz. \$1.50.

Sulphur (Kolospay)—Contains 81.25% powdered sulphur. Use 5 to 8 lbs. in 100 gals. of spray to control fungi on fruit trees. 5 lbs. 70c; 50 lbs. \$6.10.

Sulphur, Perfection Dusting—A 325 mesh conditioned dusting material, contains 92% sulphur. Controls mildew and rust. Not to be used on melons, cucumbers and squash.

Triton B-1956—A wetting, spreading and sticking agent, also, an oil emulsifier that will increase the value of any crop or livestock spray. It spreads spray material in an even inconspicuous film. Use 2-4 oz. in 100 gals. spray. Gal. \$9.15.

Volk Oil Spray—A highly-refined insecticide spray-carrier for use against: Mealy bugs, scale, red spiders, and white flies on plants. 4 oz. 35c; pint 75c.

Cotton Insecticides—We specialize in rapid delivery of dust and liquid material, delivering the desired formulation of DDT, Gamma Isomer of Benzene Hexachloride. Toxaphene, Parathion and Sulphur.

SOIL FUMIGANTS

Dowfume MC-2—Controls disease, insects and weeds in the soil. A poisonous gas that must be applied with a special applicator and under a plastic sheet. lb. can 85c.

Dowfume W-85—Contains 85% Ethylene Dibromide for large scale use with special applicator to control wireworm and nematodes 5 gals. \$30.75; 30 gals. \$175.50.

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

GRAIN FUMIGANT

Dowfume EB-5 (Special Formula)—Provides the most effective method for controlling insect pests in stored grain. Use 2 to 6 gallons per 1000 bushels of grain depending upon kind of grain and type of storage. Gal. \$3.10; 5 gals. \$13.95.

SEED DISINFECTANTS AND LEGUME INOCULANTS

Arasan SF-X—The new dustless disinfectant that offers control of more different diseases on more crops than any other chemical. Adheres well, non-injurious to seed compatible with legume inoculants when used properly. Can be used in slurry treaters or in seed mixers. Arasan SF-X makes for better stands and higher yields. It usually reduces decay and damping-off by destroying surface seed-borne organism and protecting against soil-borne organisms. To be used on: corn, sorghum grains, soybeans, peas, vegetables, grasses and legumes. 5½ ozs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$40.50.

Ceresan M—Provides a control for most smuts and seed borne diseases in wheat, oats, barley, rye, sorghums and millets. Usually reduces angular leaf-spot of cotton, seed decay and seedling damping-off of cotton, flax, peas and sugar beets. Use ½ oz. per bushel of grain or 2 oz. per 100 lbs. of delinted cotton seed. This product may also be used in slurry. 14 oz. \$1.60; 3 lbs. \$4.45.

WE OPERATE A CALKIN SLURRY TREATER TO GIVE SEEDS THE MOST UNIFORM APPLICATION OF DISINFECTANTS. LET US TREAT THE SEEDS YOU BUY OR THE SEEDS YOU GROW.

Nitragin—The original legume inoculant, it is the oldest and the most widely used in the world. Apply this bacteria to seeds of legumes to restore and maintain soil fertility. The AB culture, to be used on alfalfa and clover. Two bushel size 95c; The Garden Nitragin is to be used on garden peas, sweet peas, beans, lima beans, and soy beans. The 15c package will inoculate up to 8 lbs. seed.

CHEMICALS (Horticultural)

Tomato Fix—This hormone when sprayed upon the blossom, will give earlier maturity and better pollenization. Tests show 20 to 30% increase in some crops and tomatoes will be almost seedless. 20 tablets 25c; 11 oz. Aerosol Bomb \$1.50.

Ree-Root No. 1 and No. 2—These are Multi-Hormone Vitamin treatment for rapid rooting of cuttings. No. 1 is for sensitive cuttings. No. 2 is for hard woody plants. The 25c packet will treat hundreds of cuttings. 3 oz. packet \$1.00.

FLY KILLER

Dipterex-199—The bait that contains L-13/59. One pound of this granular bait will kill two million flies when scattered lightly, outside, around dwellings, restaurants, barns, picnic areas, hog pens, kennels, garbage pits, etc. 1 lb. shaker can \$1.39; 10 lb. can \$9.95.

BRUSH KILLER

Bramble-Weedicide—This contains 2, 4-D Pentyl Esters and 2, 4, 5-T Pentyl Esters. Dilute with oil to kill: brush, trees and stumps. 8 oz. bottle \$1.00; pint bottle \$1.50; quart bottle \$2.50.

Kuron—An effective herbicide for the control of weeds and certain woody plants. Use 3 to 4 quarts in 100 gallons of water, apply as a spray to wet the foliage. The vapor from the spray will not drift. Gallon can \$15.10.

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

WEED KILLERS

Weedicide 32—A 2, 4-D and 2, 4, 5-T spray that will control most broad leaf weeds and not injure grasses. 8 oz. \$1.00 treats $\frac{1}{4}$ acre; pint \$1.50; quart \$2.50.

Weed A Bomb—The 2, 4-D in a 11 oz. aerosol, ready to spray with the quickest flick of the trigger. Will give 1600 applications when properly used, enough to spot and kill weeds on a good sized lawn for an entire season. \$1.50.

Weedicide Concentrate—A Butyl Ester containing 40% 2,4-D Use 1 to 2 pints per acre on bindweed. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre controls broadleaf weeds in corn or sorghums. 1 gallon \$3.95; 5 gallon drum \$18.50.

General Weed Killer—A dinitro-type contact killer that controls annual weeds and grasses and kills top growth of perennial weeds and grasses. Use 2 to 3 pints with 3 to 30 gallons of oil, make up to 100 gallons with water, and spray to wet all the vegetation. A spray of one quart in 15 gallons of oil per acre will allow direct combining of alfalfa seed crops. 1 gallon bottle \$12.90.

Dalapon, Sodium Salt 85%—Provides the best control for Johnson, Bermuda, Quack and other grasses. Control can be obtained on most established Johnson Grass with 50 lbs. per acre in 50 to 150 gallons of water, sprayed to wet the foliage. Lesser amounts are needed on seedlings or if regrowth occurs. 5 lbs. \$1.16; 50 lbs. \$48.50.

Crabgrass Killer—Potassium Cyanate that kills crabgrass without harm to lawn grass or soil. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in one gal. water, spray to cover 135 sq. ft. 4 oz. 79c.

Triox—Use one part of this arsenical weed killer in ten parts of water to kill vegetation and poison the soil for 1 to 2 years. Quart can \$1.00.

SEED SOWERS (Hand Broadcast)

Cyclone—A favorite for over 80 years. Accurately distributes all smooth grass and grain seeds, also, granular fertilizers by a crank operated, whirling pan. Half bushel capacity, carried on a shoulder strap. \$4.50 each.

The Horn—Accurate and dependable for sowing smooth grass seeds. Has a canvas bag and metal horn in three sections with a seed gauge. Bag capacity is one peck. The seed is spread by a casting motion of the horn. \$1.60 each.

GARDEN TOOLS

Bolen's Garden Tractors—Four sizes offered: 1.6 H. P. Handi-Ho, 2½ H. P. Power-Ho, 4.3 H. P. Gardener and 8 H. P. Ridemaster. A large assortment of attachments include: plows, harrows, cultivators, seeders, sickles, mowers, sprayers, air compressors and saws. The M-E Rotary Tillers are also offered in four sizes. Let us send full information on these well balanced, easily operated tools to simplify gardening.

Planet Jr. No. 300-A Seeder—The most accurate garden drill, plants through holes in plates that give 39 adjustments. The single unit is an easily operated hand tool. They are often drawn by a tractor in multiples of two, three or four. Ask for prices.

Planet Jr. No. 4 Seeder and Cultivator—The choice of the home gardener since it will drill or plant in hills, then convert into a wheel hoe or cultivator. It will enable you to produce more on the same ground and vastly reduce the effort. Complete with: one pair 6 inch hoes, three steel cultivator teeth, one landside garden plow. Without the cultivating equipment, the seeder only is offered as Planet Jr. No. 4-D. Ask for prices.

Planet Jr. No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe—The most popular garden cultivator, equipped with one pair 6 in. hoes, three cultivator teeth and one plow. The No. 18 is the same tool except the equipment consists only of 1 pr. 6 in. hoes. Ask for prices.

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

HOTKAPS

These patented plant covers will protect plants from: frosts, storms and insects and force their growth to allow the crop to mature two to three weeks earlier. Furthermore, the fruits and vegetables will be larger. Crop increases of 18% to 51% have been proven by experiment and over 30 years of use. One hundred \$3.15; One thousand \$18.50; Five thousand \$91.00; Steel Setter \$1.95; Fibreboard Setter 20c.

FLOWER SEEDS IN BULK

Castor Beans (Ricinus), Mixed.
Oz. 20c, 4 oz. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.80.

Four O'clock, All colors mixed.
½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.10; lb. \$3.30.

Larkspur, Giant Imperial Mixed, Double.
½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c; 4 oz. \$2.50.

Morning Glory, Crimson Rambler.
½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; 4 oz. \$1.50; lb. \$4.50.

Morning Glory, Heavenly Blue.
½ oz. 40c; oz. 70c; 4 oz. \$2.10; lb. \$6.00.

Morning Glory, Major Finest Mixed.
½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

Nasturtium, Golden Gleam Semi-Double Hybrid. ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; 4 oz. \$1.20; lb. \$3.60.

Nasturtium, Glorious Gleam Semi-double Hybrid. Mixed colors. oz. 35c; lb. \$3.00.

Nasturtium, Scarlet Gleam Semi-double. Extra large blooms. oz. 40c; lb. \$3.60.

Nasturtium, Dwarf Gem, good border plant. ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; 4 oz. \$1.50.

Poppy, Large Pink Shaggy (annual).
½ oz. 40c; oz. 70c; 4 oz. \$2.00.

Snapdragon, Mixed.
½ oz. \$1.90; oz. \$3.50.

Sweet Peas, Spencer Mixed, Early flowering. oz. 40c; 4 oz. \$1.20; lb. \$3.60.

Sweet Peas, Cuthbertson Mixed. The variety that withstands the most warm weather. oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

Zinnia, Gold Medal Dahlia Flowered, Finest mixed. Colors are grown separately. Especially adapted to the Southwest. oz. \$1.00; 4 oz. \$3.30; lb. \$9.90.

Zinnia, California Giant, Mixed colors. Old fashioned flat bloom. oz. \$1.00.

Zinnia, Lilliput, Mixed Colors. Very double, about 18 inches high. oz. \$1.20.

Zinnia, Tom Thumb, Mixed. oz. \$1.50.

FLOWER SEEDS IN PACKETS

There is a large assortment in our stock of flower seeds in packets. We will gladly obtain any rare variety or type that cannot be found in our regular stock. To make this line most complete, it is composed of seeds from the following reliable merchants: Ferry-Morse Seed Co., Mandeville & King Co., Northrup, King & Co.

PEAT MOSS

Premier Peat Moss—A natural humus, is 97% organic vegetable matter. It opens up the soil, admitting vital air and moisture, and acts as a reservoir for the plant food. This soil conditioner prevents crusting and is especially valuable when used in the stiff soils of our Southwest. It will absorb as much as 20 times its weight in moisture and feed it back to the roots as they can use it. Four cubic foot bale, \$4.35 will cover 100 square feet one inch deep.

PEAT HUMUS

Red Stag—Bactivated. An ideal soil builder for lawns and flower beds. 100 lb. bag \$4.90; 50 lb. bag \$2.90; 25 lb. bag \$1.65; ½ peck 50c.

LIVE OAK LEAF MOLD & POTTING SOIL

These two products are also RED STAG. 50 lb. bag \$2.90; ½ peck 50c.

VERMICULITE

A highly absorbent soil conditioner that also makes excellent bulb storage. 1 lb. 25c; 12½ lb. bags \$2.00.

16-20-0 MATHIESON AMMO-PHOS FERTILIZER

Proven to be the outstanding fertilizer for lawns in our locality, extensively used on vegetables, cotton, grain, irrigated pasture, trees and shrubbery. 16-20-0 is guaranteed to contain 16 per cent nitrogen and 20 per cent available phosphoric acid, all of it completely soluble in water. This grade contains about 14% sulphur. Offered in any amount.

OTHER COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS

Sulphate of Ammonia, Ammonium Nitrate, Urea, Superphosphate, Aluminum Sulphate, Bone Meal, Iron Sulphate, Iron Chelate and others are handled during the season for application. Please ask for prices.

ORTHO-GRO (Liquid Plant Food)

Contains organic fish in a balanced fertilizer. Fast and all-available to the roots and foliage, giving quick plant response, 10-5-5 formulation. A clear liquid, odor is masked for pleasant use. Use one pint in dilution to three hundred square feet of lawn, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful in quart of water for house plants. 4 oz. bottle 35c; pint 90c; quart \$1.50; gallon \$4.95; 5 gal. drum \$20.00.

PLANTABS (Fulton's)

Plant food in tablet form, containing 11% nitrogen, 15% phosphate, 20% potash plus vitamin B-1. Press the tablets into the soil or dissolve them in water for application to the plant. Package of 30 tablets 25c; 75 for 50c; 200 for \$1.00; 1000 for \$3.50.

SHEEP MANURE

Red Stag—Pulverized sheep manure. 25 lb. bag \$1.15; 50 lb. bag \$1.90.

FEED

The feed that is made by the J. P. White Industries, Inc. is offered from stock. This line includes: Laying, Starter, Grower and Fattener Mash, Lay Pellets, Scratch Grain, Rabbit Pellets. Ask for prices.

POULTRY FEEDERS AND FOUNTAINS

The HUDSON Equipment, for almost half a century, has been gaining a reputation for dependability; developed through using the best material and workmanship plus correct designing to assure best results from the product. We offer the complete line which includes all sizes and types of metal feeders and fountains. Items in connection include: leg bands, toe punches, nest eggs and glass substitutes for enclosing the poultry house.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

The complete lines of the following Companies are offered:

THE GEO. H. LEE CO. Ask for the latest copy of the "Lee Way Poultry Book."

Dr. L. D. LeGEAR MEDICINE CO. Ask for "Dr. LeGear's Poultry Guide" and "Dr. LeGear Livestock Manual."

Dr. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES. Ask for "Dr. Salsbury's Poultry Health Messenger."

Dr. LeGEAR'S DOG PRESCRIPTIONS contain the most effective ingredients known to modern veterinary science. Ask for: "Dr. LeGear's Dog Book."

The above mentioned literature carries valuable information for anyone who is interested in livestock, poultry or dogs. These will be sent to you without charge or obligation.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

Milk jugs, stock print bottle caps, filter discs, bottle brushes, washing powder and disinfectants are carried in stock. Special print caps and bottles supplied on order.

BEEKEEPER'S SUPPLIES

In this line, we maintain our policy and offer: the highest in quality at competitive prices. Our wooden-ware and foundation is manufactured by Dadant & Sons.

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What to Plant and When to Plant It

APPLIED TO THE PECOS VALLEY OF NEW MEXICO

JANUARY—A good time to plan the planting and to place a seed order. Prepare plant beds for early cauliflower, cabbage, egg plant, lettuce, onions, peppers and tomatoes.

FEBRUARY—Early this month plant carrots, early peas, rhubarb, asparagus, parsnips, onion seed and sets. Late in the month, begin planting oats and barley.

MARCH—Plant peas, onions, lettuce, radishes, mustard, leek, parsley, spinach, parsnips, salsify, stock beets, corn, oats and barley. Bed out sweet potato seed in hot beds. Early tomatoes, pepper and egg plant may be sown in hot beds.

APRIL—The seventh of this month is the average date for the last killing frost. Plant celery, turnips and okra. To have a succession, plant more peas, corn, lettuce, radishes, beets and carrots. Begin planting cotton April 10th. This is the best month to make spring planting of alfalfa and irrigated pasture grasses. Late in this month, tomatoes may be planted in the open. Some will now risk a planting of tomato, pepper and sweet potato plants.

MAY—It is now safe to plant the main crop of: melons, squash, cucumbers, beans, pumpkin, and set out: tomato, pepper and sweet potato plants. Plant blackeyed peas, field peas, peanuts, leaf lettuce, more radishes, mustard and corn. Sow seed for late cabbage in beds. In the field plant: milo, corn, atlas sorgho and kaffir. Acala cotton should not be planted later than the last of the month.

JUNE—Make the last planting of cantaloupes, watermelons, winter squash and pumpkins. Plant late cabbage in hills in the field. Roasting ears, bush beans, blackeyed peas, cucumbers, summer squash all do well when planted now. Late this month, in the field, plant Mexican June corn, Mexican Pinto beans, hegari and milo.

JULY—Plan the fall garden which often returns more than earlier plantings. Set out celery and cabbage plants. Plant pole and corn field beans, cucumbers for pickling. Sow turnips and rutabagas for fall and winter use. The last planting of corn, cane, hegari, kaffir and milo should be made early this month. Millet can mature when planted late this month.

AUGUST—Early this month, finish setting celery plants, sow more turnips, beans and pickling cucumbers. Plant early cabbage for fall and winter use. The last planting of carrots for fall use, should be made about the middle of this month. At this same time, begin planting: rye, wheat, oats, winter barley and pasture grasses.

SEPTEMBER—Plant: beets, kale, lettuce, mustard, spinach, Chinese cabbage and bunching onions. Sow onion seed about the 25th for spring transplanting. This is the best month to plant: alfalfa, ryegrasses, crested wheat grass, Kentucky Blue Grass lawns and pasture grass mixtures.

OCTOBER—The thirtieth of this month is the average date for the first killing frost. Plant mustard, lettuce and spinach for early spring, also winter radishes and onion sets. Winter barley, rye and wheat may be planted for spring pasture and grain crops.

NOVEMBER—Complete the harvest and prepare for winter.

DECEMBER—Foot up the profits and send to us for next season's catalog.

THIS IS THE 54th ANNUAL ISSUE OF THE

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Table of Valuable Information

Vegetable	Amount of seed required		Inches apart in the row	Inches between the rows	Depth to plant (inches)	Average germination 1 year old seed—%
	per 100 feet	per acre				
Asparagus	1 oz.	5 lbs.	3	18-24	1	90
Beans, Dwarf	1 lb.	60 lbs.	2	18-24	1	90
Beans, Pole	½ lb.	30 lbs.	12-15	36	1	90
Beets, Garden	1 oz.	6 lbs.	2	12-18	1	80
Beets, Mangel	1 oz.	5 lbs.	4	20-36	1	80
Brussels Sprouts	¼ oz.	8 oz.	12-16	24-30	½	85
Cabbage	¼ oz.	8 oz.	12-18	24-30	½	85
Cantaloupe	½ oz.	1 lb.	48	72	1	85
Carrot	½ oz.	2 lbs.	2	12-18	½	75
Cauliflower	¼ oz.	8 oz.	14-18	24-30	½	75
Celery	¼ oz.	4 oz.	2	18-36	⅜	80
Collards	¼ oz.	8 oz.	12-18	24-30	½	88
Corn, Sweet	¼ lb.	5 lbs.	24	36	1	85
Cucumbers	½ oz.	2 lbs.	36	72	1	85
Egg Plant	⅛ oz.	8 oz.	18	24-30	½	75
Endive	1 oz.	4 lbs.	12	18	½	80
Kale	¼ oz.	2 lbs.	18	18-24	½	85
Kohlrabi	¼ oz.	3 lbs.	6	18-24	½	85
Leek	½ oz.	3 lbs.	4	14-20	½	80
Lettuce	½ oz.	2 lbs.	6	12-18	½	90
Melon, Musk	½ oz.	1 lb.	48	72	1	85
Melon, Water	1 oz.	2 lbs.	72	96	1	85
Mustard	¼ oz.	2 lbs.	2-3	12-18	¼	85
Okra	2 oz.	8 lbs.	15	36	1	85
Onions	1 oz.	3 lbs.	1-2	12-18	½	85
Parsley	¼ oz.	2 lbs.	3	18	⅜	70
Parsnips	½ oz.	3 lbs.	3	18	½	75
Peas	1 lb.	60 lbs.	2	24	1	90
Pepper	⅓ oz.	8 oz.	24	36	½	75
Pumpkin	1 oz.	3 lbs.	60	96	1	90
Radish	1 oz.	10 lbs.	1	12-18	½	90
Salsify	1 oz.	5 lbs.	2	18-24	½	75
Spinach	1 oz.	8 lbs.	2	12-18	1	80
Squash, Summer	1 oz.	2 lbs.	48	36	1	90
Squash, Winter	½ oz.	1 lb.	60	72	1	90
Tomato	⅓ oz.	8 oz.	48	48	½	85
Turnip	½ oz.	1 lb.	2	18-24	¼	90

Field Seeds

	lbs. per acre		lbs. per acre
Alfalfa	20	Hegari	8
Barley, winter	70	Maize	8
Barley, spring	100	Millet, drilled	20-25
Beans, Pinto	25	Oats	100
Clover, Sweet	15	Peas	30-60
Corn	5-8	Rye	60
Corn, Pop	8	Ryegrass	20
Cotton, delinted	12	Sudan Grass, drilled	4-20
Cotton, lint	32	Sudan Grass, broadcast	35
Johnson Grass	20	Wheat	60-90

This information has been compiled from 55 years of experience in handling seeds. It will not apply in all cases due to variation in location and condition. However, we believe our figures are a fair average.

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